



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

by the United States agent, will agree to refer the whole question to the court at The Hague or come to some agreement by which the tract in dispute may be brought under the jurisdiction of the United States in return for a suitable money consideration.

The Voice of the Christian Church.

With increasing frequency and power the great gatherings of the Christian Church in all parts of the world are uttering their demand for the abolition of war and the establishment of a permanent system of judicial settlement of such international controversies as cannot be adjusted by direct negotiations or avoided altogether through the influence of a spirit of justice, friendliness, and mutual service. Among recent utterances of this kind the following resolution adopted by the American Board's Japan Mission, at its thirty-ninth annual meeting, May 30, 1911, is singularly opportune and impressive:

We, members of the Japan Mission of the American Board, at our thirty-ninth annual meeting, view with deep solicitude the persistence of sinister rumors alleging an impending rupture of the traditional friendship between Japan and the United States. We believe that both the government and the people of Japan in reality still hold the United States in warm regard because of the sympathetic attitude toward Japan which has in past years characterized the diplomacy of our Government.

We believe, moreover, that, in spite of certain indications to the contrary, both the Government and people of the United States still cherish warm admiration for Japan. We believe that our country is second to none in its desire for international peace based on righteousness and justice and for the establishment of The Hague Tribunal as a recognized court for the settlement of all international difficulties.

We rejoice in the growing Peace Movement in Japan, and in the increasing evidences of a calm judicial spirit among its leaders, a spirit which refuses to exaggerate slight offenses, to countenance a narrow nationalism, or to regard exceptional unfriendly utterances of individuals as indicating the spirit of the American people.

We rejoice in the suggestion of an unlimited arbitration treaty between the United States and Japan, and hope that nothing may be allowed to stand in the way of the framing and ratification of such a compact.

We urge upon the trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, and upon others who have at heart the maintenance of peace, that suitable provision be made for the transmission of accurate and trustworthy news regarding international questions.

Not less timely and significant is the following statement adopted at the great Baptist World Alliance Conference held in Philadelphia in June, with representatives present from many nations:

This Baptist World Alliance, representing eight millions (8,000,000) and more of Baptists all over the earth, expresses its thankfulness to God for the bright-

ening prospects of the extinction of war and the arrival of universal peace and good will.

The Alliance places on record its profound gratitude to the President of the United States for the proposal of unlimited arbitration in all international disputes, and for his repeated and sustained efforts to get that proposal accepted not only by England, but by other countries also.

The Alliance is also grateful for the cordial and enthusiastic welcome given to that proposal by the British Cabinet and Parliament irrespective of party, and by the representatives of Germany and France, and trusts that nothing will be wanting to establish, at an early date, a permanent arbitral court for the settlement of all questions amongst nations which cannot be disposed of by the ordinary methods of diplomacy.

Further, the Alliance, recognizing that it is the duty of the subjects of the Prince of Peace to lead in such specific work, rejoices in the response made by our churches all over the world to these endeavors, and urges them to continue to pray for peace, to check everything in the press and in national life calculated to cause strife among the nations, to protest against the extension of the war field into the air, and to promote in every way possible the spirit of brotherhood and love.

Editorial Notes.

Death Knell of War.

When Andrew Carnegie was informed by wire at Skibo Castle, at the end of June, of the announcement of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain to submit all disputes between them to arbitration, he at once telegraphed to the London Bureau of the *New York American* the following message:

"This is the most beneficent announcement ever made in the history of man, for the death knell of war has been sounded. Our English-speaking race abolished slavery and abolished dueling, and other nations followed, or are rapidly following. So will they follow in regard to men killing each other. President Taft is the ruler who revealed the path to victory and gave the word of command. He thus becomes the world's greatest benefactor. Now for Germany, France, and the Netherlands, with all of whom our country now is negotiating. With these nations won our work is done. It is glory enough for our Republic that she is the leader in this sublime campaign."

Mr. Carnegie is right in saying that the death knell of war has been sounded. But with Germany, France, and the Netherlands won (the two latter are already won, and the latest reports indicate that Germany is well over) our work will be far from done. We must not only bind the nations together by treaties of unlimited arbitration, but also, if these treaties are to prove inviolable in practice, we must root out by long-continued education and moral training the underlying